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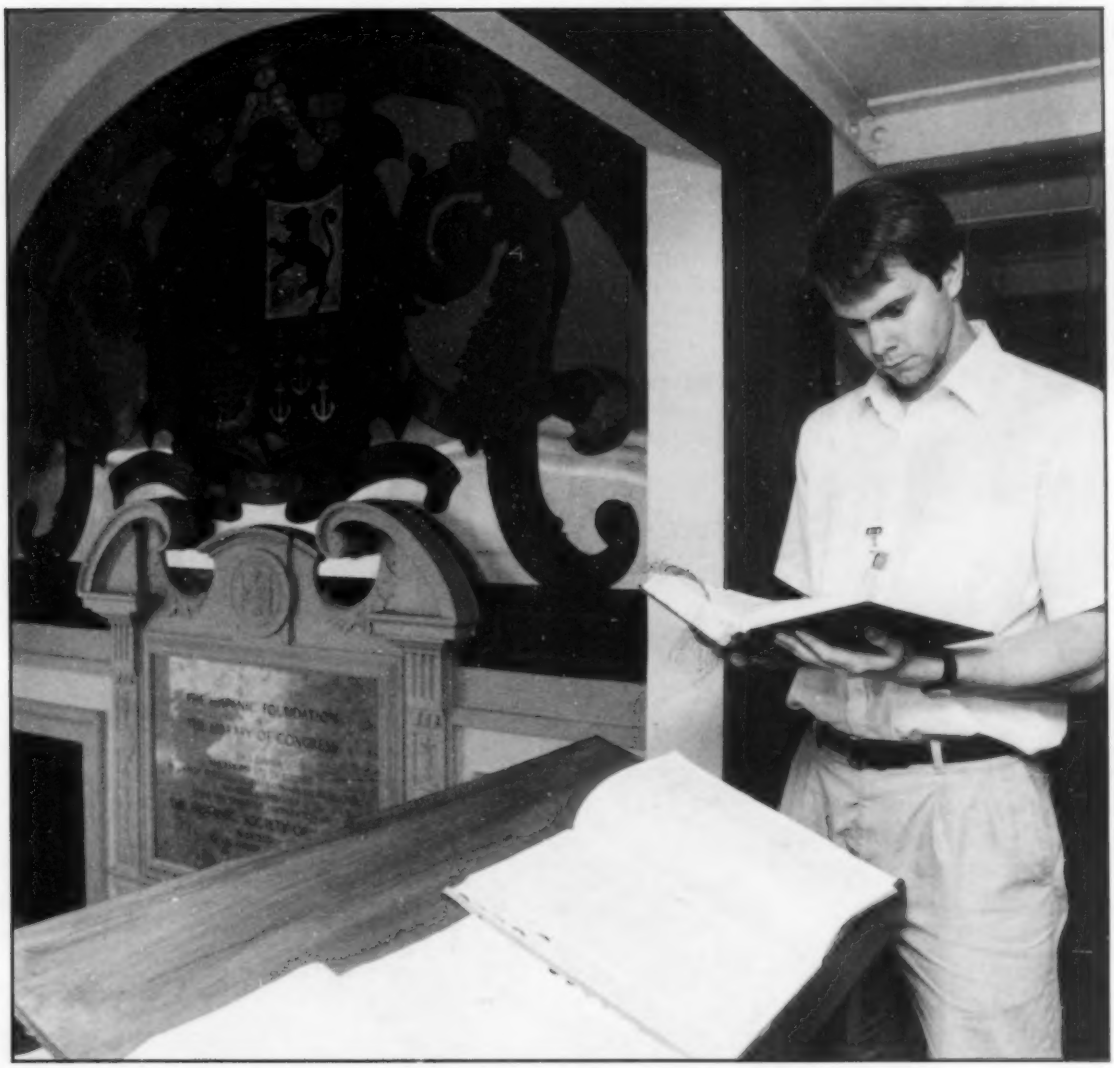

The Hispanic Division

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Madison Junior Fellow David Anderson catalogs Hispanic political pamphlets on the balcony of the Hispanic Reading Room; a mural of Columbus's coat of arms is in the background. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Cover Story: The Hispanic Division has one of the finest collections in the field, and its Puerto Rican materials are used by researchers and scholars from around the world. 373

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LC Receives Major Grant from Reader's Digest:
Center for the Book to Coordinate Exhibition

The Library of Congress has received a grant of $503,329 from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund for "The Literary Heritage of the States," a three-year education and traveling exhibition program that will be coordinated by the Library's Center for the Book. The project will concentrate, in its first stage, on literary maps that depict places and people that are part of America's literary heritage. Next year, the Library of Congress will present an exhibition of literary maps, drawn from its own collections, in the Madison Building. Beginning in spring 1993, two traveling exhibitions featuring reproductions of these colorful maps will be sent to many of the state centers for the book, which are located in state and public libraries from coast to coast. The grant also will support an illustrated exhibit catalog, research in the Library's collections about the literary heritage of each state and the development of new forms and educational uses of literary maps.

"This grant gives the Library's educational outreach program a real boost," said John Y. Cole, the director of the Center for the Book. "It also strengthens our state centers, since many of them will host the traveling exhibit and have an opportunity to develop educational programming and projects about their own literary heritage."

"We are delighted to be able to help the Library of Congress share its remarkable collections with the rest of the country," said M. Christine DeVita, president of the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established by law in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries, and to encourage the study of print culture. Since 1984, 26 states have established statewide centers to become affiliates of the national center. They use such promotion themes established by the Library of Congress as 1992's "Explore New Worlds–READ!" and develop projects that celebrate the state's book culture and literary heritage. The projects of the Center for the Book and its state affiliates are supported primarily by private contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations.

The Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund promotes the vitality of the arts nationwide by encouraging interaction between artists and communities. With annual grants of more than $30 million, the fund is one of the largest private funders of the performing, visual and literary arts in the United States.

Mark Twain (1835–1910) with John Lewis (undated photo), in 1993 Literary Calendar. *From Prints and Photographs Division*

1993 Literary Calendars Celebrate Authors from Around the World

The Library of Congress and Pomegranate Calendars & Books have just published two versions of *A Literary Companion for 1993:* an engagement calendar and a wall calendar. Each draws on the collections of the Library to celebrate the world's rich and diverse literary heritage through the lives of its writers.

The 53 full-page illustrations in the engagement calendar include photo portraits of authors such as Edith Wharton, Melvin Beaunorus Tolson, Clare Boothe Luce, Gabriela Mistral, Willa Cather (on the cover), Lew Wallace and James Weldon Johnson. The space for each day on the calendar grid contains brief notations of

births, deaths, observations of literary interest—leaving room for added engagement reminders.

The wall calendar features historic photographs of 12 writers who have shaped world views, including James M. Cain, Frederick Douglass, Hilda Doolittle, e.e. cummings and Fannie Hurst (on the cover). Short biographies of the authors are included, along with birthdays of literary figures for each day of the year.

In a brief introduction to each calendar, John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, mentions that the center's 1993 national reading promotion theme, "Books Change Lives," serves as an invitation to a "year of literary musing, reflection, and enjoyment." Margaret E. Wagner of the Library's Publishing Office compiled the calendars and wrote the captions.

The 1993 *Literary Companion* is available from the Library of Congress Sales Shop and by mail from the Library of Congress, Box J, Washington, DC 20540-8620. The price is $11.95 for the engagement calendar and $10.95 for the wall calendar. Please add $5 for shipping and handling ($6.50 for multiple copies) if ordering by mail. Credit card orders may be placed by phone. Call (202) 707-6095.

Willa Cather (1876–1947), in a 1936 photo. *From Prints and Photographs Division*

Who Are Your Favorite Authors?

The Center for the Book Wants to Know

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, in cooperation with Friends of Libraries USA (FOLUSA), is conducting an informal survey of favorite authors.

At the New York Is Book Country street fair in New York City on Sept. 20, the two organizations will distribute a ballot asking readers to vote for "three authors whose books you like to read and reread." During 1992 and 1993, the same ballot will be distributed at book fairs and book events around the country by state centers for the book and state and local friends of libraries organizations. Based on the results of the survey, in 1994 the Center for the Book and FOLUSA will develop a "Lifetime Reader" board game for readers and potential readers of all ages.

Those wishing to cast their votes by mail are welcome to send the names of their three favorite "authors for a lifetime" to the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8200. No ballot is necessary.

Friends of Libraries USA, a national organization that develops and supports local friends of libraries groups, is a 1992 reading promotion partner of the Center for the Book. One hundred eleven educational and civic organizations are participating in "Explore New Worlds—READ!" the center's 1992 national reading promotion campaign.

Opening Event: Dr. Billington addresses a crowd in the Madison Building Aug. 12, as John Hébert, coordinator of the Columbus Quincentenary Program, listens during the unveiling of "1492: An Ongoing Voyage." (A full report will be published in the next issue.) *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Backlog on the balcony: Jay Sweany (left) from LC's National Reference Center, and Madison Junior Fellow David Anderson classify uncataloged publications on the balcony of the Hispanic Reading Room. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

The Puerto Rican Collections:
Library's Holdings Rank Among World's Best

by Georgette Magassy Dorn

Puerto Rico's history has been intimately tied to that of the United States for almost a century. The island's rich past and present are studied in universities not only in the United States but in Latin America and Europe as well.

In the Library of Congress the researcher will find a vast and distinguished collection on Puerto Rico, dating as far back as Thomas Jefferson. According to the late Puerto Rican historian, diplomat and writer Arturo Morales Carrión, the materials "concerning Puerto Rico in the Library of Congress form the largest single holding outside of the Archivo General de las Indias in Spain and the library of the University of Puerto Rico [Río Piedras]."

Morales Carrión speaks from experience. He was a consultant to the Hispanic Foundation (now Hispanic Division) in 1946, 1957 and 1962 and was also a frequent user of the Puerto Rican collections for more than four decades. Among many other groundbreaking works, he has written *Puerto Rico: A Political and Cultural History* (1983), and he has recorded short stories for LC's Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape.

History. Early chronicles decribing Puerto Rico came to the Library with the Thomas Jefferson collection in 1815; among them, *Historia general de las islas y tierra firme de mar oceano* by Antonio Herrera y Tordesillas (1601), *Historia de México con el descubrimiento de la Nueva España* by Francisco López de Gómara, secretary to Hernán Cortés, as well as two works by Bartolomé de las Casas: *Del imperio soberano sobre las Indias* (1552) and *Istoria della destruzzione dell' Indie Occidentali* (in Spanish and Italian) (1626). An especially interesting account is the *Relación del viage que hizieron las cinco fragatas de armada de su magestad . . .* (1596), which relates the successful defense of Puerto Rico against an attack led by Francis Drake and John Hawkins. The Library also

has the first major treatment of Puerto Rico—Fray Iñigo Abbad y Lasierra's *Historia geográfica, civil y natural de la isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico* (1788)—a work that reflected prevalent attitudes of the European enlightenment. This book, along with many other pre-1800 works, is housed in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

The first comprehensive history of Puerto Rico, incorporating Abbad y Lasierra's work, is the six-volume *Memorias geográficas, históricas, económicas y estadísticas de la isla de Puerto Rico* (1831–1833), prepared by Pedro Tomás de Córdova, a Spaniard who served in Puerto Rico from the late 18 century to the 1830s. The Library has the 1968 facsimile edition as well as a 1990 reprint. The first published documentary collection of the island is Alejandro Tapia y Rivera's *Biblioteca histórica de Puerto Rico* (1854), which contains a reproduction of the rare Alejandro O'Reilly text, *Relación que manifiesta el actual estado de la población y cultivo de la isla de Puerto Rico . . .* (1765). Tapia, his friend Román Baldorioty de Castro and a few other Puerto Rican intellectuals formed a group called "Sociedad Recolectora de Documentos Históricos de la isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico" in 1851. As part of this project, group member José Julián Acosta in 1866 published a corrected and annotated version of Abbad y Lasierra's 18th century *Historia geográfica, civil y política de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico.*

In the Manuscript Division the principal corpus of original materials on Puerto Rico is a set of 289 boxes of 19th century documents donated by Cayetano Coll y Toste. An especially interesting item in the collection is the diary of Eugenio María de Hostos, a journalist and revolutionary who fought for the independence of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rico Memorial Collection, donated by historian Alice B. Gould, is equally important. It contains papers of Baldorioty y Castro (a historian, educator and politician who demanded autonomy for Puerto Rico from Spain) while he was president of the Autonomist Party (1887–1888) and his prison diary. A copy of O'Reilly's *Relación* can also be found in the Baldorioty collection.

Other noteworthy items in this collection are the papers of Father Rufo Manuel Fernández, a prominent naturalist and philosopher. In the Manuscript Division are many photostatic, microform and typewritten copies of documents relating to four centuries of Puerto Rican social, economic and political history, and to international intrigues swirling around the island, reproduced from collections in the British Museum, the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle and the Bibliothèque National in Paris and the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville. Ephemera donated by Alice Gould was transferred to the Hispanic Division. In 1991 the division completed the cataloging of pamphlets and broadsides from the Puerto Rican Memorial Collection. This material, reflecting Puerto Rican society and culture in the second half of the 19th century, will be microfilmed as part of LC's arrearage reduction project.

Puerto Rican treasures in the Geography and Map Division include the Chaplin Hoes collection of original maps and plans, acquired in the wake of the Spanish American War. There are also reproductions from the Archivo General de las Indias and the Vatican Library relating chiefly to the colonial period (up to 1898). However, the great bulk of Puerto Rican materials arrived after 1898, with maps and plans from the Puerto Rican Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Prints and Photographs Division houses the Historic American Buildings Survey collection

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Intern Carmen Herrán, a Spanish librarian (from left), and Iêda Siqueira Wiarda, LC's Luso-Brazilian specialist, oversee the work of Lisa Johnson, who is inputting articles for a *Handbook of Portuguese Studies*, now in preparation. Cathy Hummel, a library student at UCLA; Juan Manuel Perez, Mexican-Central American bibliographer; and Everette Larson, head of reference, discuss some Hispanic reference materials in the Reading Room.

A Nontraditional Source of Puerto Rican Literature

According to critic María Teresa Babín, author of the seminal work *Panorama de la cultura puertorriqueña* (1958) and editor of *Borinquén: An Anthology of Puerto Rican Literature* (1974), "The writers of Puerto Rico have succeeded in [producing] Romantic and Realistic expressions, with strong colors and lines. . . . Through language and movement, the style of a culture dating from pre-Columbian days acquires the depth and scope that depict the identity of a country."

When people think of literature they think of the printed word. A unique nontraditional resource for the study of Luso-Hispanic and Caribbean literature at the Library is the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, begun by the Hispanic Division in 1942. So far, 602 authors have been recorded, among them seven Nobel laureates including Gabriela Mistral, Juan Ramón Jiménez, Miguel Angel Asturias, Pablo Neruda and Gabriel García Márquez. Recordings are made in the studios of the Library or, according to strict specifications, in recording studios of the United States Information Service attached to American embassies abroad or sometimes at radio stations.

The Spanish poet Pedro Salinas recorded "El Contemplado," a poem devoted to Puerto Rico, which the Library issued as a long-playing record and cassette.

Twenty-one Puerto Rican writers are represented in the archive. Fifteen of these were recorded at the University of Puerto Rico in Río Piedras, while six read selections at the Library.

Poet, novelist and essayist Agustín Balseiro became the first Puerto Rican writer to record for the Archive on June 10, 1960, at LC. He added another reading, also at the Library, in 1964. His *Obra selecta*, with a comprehensive introduction by María Teresa Babín, was published in three volumes in 1990 by the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña.

Puerto Rican novelist Enrique Laguerre, who has read for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape

The former president of the University of Puerto Rico, educator, statesman and essayist Jaime Benítez, recorded for the archive in 1976, when he served in the U.S. Congress as commissioner of Puerto Rico. Arturo Morales Carrión, historian, essayist and diplomat, read short stories and essays for the Library, also in 1976. The young poet Enrique García Rodón became the third Puerto Rican to read for the archive in 1976.

Three years later, this writer (who is curator of the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape) went to San Juan to arrange for selected recordings by representative literary figures through the university of Puerto Rico. As a result, 15 writers were added to collection: playwright Francisco Arriví; critic and essayist Concha Meléndez; essayist and critic Gustavo Agrait; poets Juan Antonio Corretjer, Ester Feliciano Mendoza, Laura Gallego, Carmelina Vizcarrondo, Marigloria Palma and Elsa Tió; prose writers Abelardo Díaz Alfaro, Enrique Laguerre, Violeta López Suria, Pedro Soto and Carmelina Vizcarrondo; and essayists Nilita Vientós and Salvador Tió.

Short story writer and novelist Rosario Ferré read for the archive in 1982. Novelist Luis Rafael Sánchez, author of *La guaracha del Macho Camacho* (translated by Gregory Rabassa into English as *Macho Camacho's Beat* in 1980), recorded for LC in 1983.

The recordings in the archive are accompanied by notebooks containing the texts read or transcriptions of interviews with the authors. Patrons may listen to the recordings in the Hispanic Division.

The Library of Congress also has numerous other nonmusical as well as musical recordings from Puerto Rico. These can be found in the Recorded Sound Reading Room of the Music Division.

The Archive of Folk Culture, part of LC's American Folklife Center, also houses material for the study of the folk music, folklore, folklife and oral history of Puerto Rico. Much of the material was recorded by ethnomusicologists outside the United States. One recording, *Folk Music of Puerto Rico*, edited by Richard Waterman, was issued as a record in 1974. Original sound recordings are in the custody of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

The American Folklife Center also maintains copies of many original recordings and a reference collection of books, periodicals and ephemera, as well as bibliographies and card files on the sound recordings housed elsewhere.

As Luis Rafael Sánchez once said during a meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars, "The printed work acquires a wholly new dimension and comes alive through sound recordings."

—Georgette Magassy Dorn

Handbook of Latin American Studies Enters Electronic Age

For more than half a century, the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* has been the standard reference tool for works on Latin America. In 1990 the *Handbook* entered the electronic age with volume 50. Beginning with volume 50 to the present volume (51, which is soon to be published; and 52 and 53, which are in preparation), all entries (32,000 records so far) are entered into the LC data base.

The *Handbook* working file is updated daily to include new information on serial articles and books. According to Editor Dolores Moyano Martin, "Researchers may use this data base to conduct cumulative searches from volume 50 onward. Another benefit from the automation of the *Handbook* is that the data base now contains twice as many citations as previous volumes." In the past, bibliographic information was discarded for titles not annotated by contributors for inclusion in the *Handbook*. This is no longer the case.

According to Sue Mundell, senior assistant to the editor, the on-line data base for volume 52 contains more than 9,400 items, of which fewer than 5,000 were selected and annotated for the printed volume. By the end of 1992, spin-off products from the *Handbook* will be available on magnetic tape and on CD-ROM. The magnetic tape will be handled by LC's Cataloging Distribution Service, while the National Information Services Corp. will produce the CD-ROM.

Hard at work on the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* are (from left) Jhaniel Santiago, David Dressing, assistant editor, and Sandra Quintanilla . . .

In the last two years the *Handbook* has also taken the lead in organizing the first international Latin American Database Interest Group. This group, cochaired by Ms. Martin and Ms. Mundell, sponsored two workshops at the Latin American Studies Association meeting in Arlington, Va. (1991), and an on-line trade fair at the 1992 meeting of SALALM [Seminar for the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials] at the University of Texas at Austin, where 15 Latin Americanist data bases were demonstrated.

The *Latin American Research Review* called the *Handbook* "the one source that sets reference collections on Latin American studies apart from all other geographic areas of the world," while *The New York Times* cited the *Handbook* as the most comprehensive and oldest reference work in Latin American studies. Dan Hazen, Latin American bibliographer at Harvard College Library, said in a 1991 article published in the *Inter-American Review of Bibliography*, that the *Handbook* "has established itself as a model on a number of grounds: as an interdisciplinary area studies bibliography; for its reliance upon collaboration between scholars and librarians; for its successful institutional linkages among the Library of Congress, the academic community and university publishers, and for its international roster of citations, contributors and users."

Mr. Hazen also points out that Lewis Hanke, who originated and was the first editor of the bibliography, "emphasized the multidisciplinary nature of the field" and had as his goal that the *Handbook* "be complete, accurate and timely."

The *Handbook* began in 1935 at Harvard University and was brought to the Hispanic Division by its first chief, Lewis Hanke, in 1939 (see box on page 378). Now published by the University of Texas Press, the annual annotated, selective bibliography of books and articles in scholarly journals is edited by Dolores Moyano Martin and a staff of four in the Hispanic Division, with the assistance of more than 130 contributing editors. Special contribut-

ing editors from places as far-flung as China, Japan, the Netherlands and Poland enrich the bibliography with entries from their countries.

From the beginning in the 1930s an advisory board of world-renowned scholars has reviewed the *Handbook* regularly. Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division since 1988, served on the advisory board from 1970 to 1988.

The *Handbook* was published by Harvard University until 1947; from 1947 to 1978 the publisher was the University of Florida Presses, and since 1978 the University of Texas Press has been the publisher. When the Author Index to volumes 1-28 was published in 1968, the number of cumulative items totaled over 100,000. Early contributors in the 1930s and '40s represented a virtual "Who's Who" in the fledgling field of Latin American studies—among them Cordell Hull, Summner Wells, Robert Redfield, Clarence Haring and Alfred Métraux.

Latin American studies became increasingly diversified in the wake of the Second World War. Howard F. Cline, who succeeded Lewis Hanke as division chief in 1952, added new fields of study to the Handbook, such as ethnohistory. The editor's introduction to each volume and the introductory essays to each discipline and region provide a useful perspective to continuing scholarship on Latin America. The enormous increase in the number of books and articles made it necessary in 1964, with vol. 26, to alternate the annual volumes—humanities (even years) and social sciences (odd years). Another feature since 1936 has been the publication of occasional special articles, such as a piece on "Cuban Revolutionary Cinema" in volume 39.

The *Handbook* is consistently praised in the United States and abroad. Its international standing has been noted in reviews of recent volumes. The *Hispanic Historical Review* called it "the indispensable resource for Latin Americanists."

—*Georgette Magassy Dorn*

. . . As are *Handbook* Editor Dolores Martin, Senior Assistant to the Editor Sue Mundell and Library Technicians Amy Puryear and Ann Mulrane.

New Position: Specialist In Mexican Culture

The Hispanic Division recently appointed Barbara A. Tenenbaum to the new position of specialist in Mexican culture. With a doctorate in history from Harvard University, Dr. Tenenbaum is among the leaders in the field of Mexican political and economic history. She has taught at Vassar College, the University of South Carolina and Catholic University, among other institutions, and was director of Latin American studies at the University of South Carolina.

Dr. Tenenbaum is the author of *México en la época de los agiotistas* (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico) and *The Politics of Penury: Debts and Taxes in Mexico, 1821-1856* (University of New Mexico Press). She is currently working on a cultural and economic history tentatively titled *Mexico City and the Royal Indian, 1867-1910*, for which she received a 1991-92 Rockefeller Foundation Resident Fellowship at the University of Maryland. She has also pub-

(Cont. on p. 379)

Barbara Tenenbaum, who recently took the new position of specialist in Mexican culture

Division's First Chief Wins Spain's Nebrija Prize

Lewis U. Hanke, director of the Hispanic Foundation (now Hispanic Division) from 1939 to 1951, on June 29 was awarded Spain's prestigious Eloy Antonio Nebrija Quinto Centenario Prize in honor of the Columbus quincentenary by a jury of the University of Salamanca, the oldest university in Spain.

Nebrija was a 15th century humanist and professor at the University of Salamanca who published the first Spanish grammar in 1492, the year of Columbus's first voyage. The Nebrija Prize recognizes the contributions to Spanish scholarship by foreigners.

Several theologians at the University of Salamanca in the 16th century, including the missionary Bartolomé de las Casas (1474–1566) held that it is immoral to use military might to subject peoples to the Christian faith. Because Hanke's principal scholarly contribution, "The Spanish Struggle for Justice in the Conquest of America" (1949), includes much of the history of de las Casas, receiving the prize from the university was especially fitting.

Jonathan Hanke, son of Lewis Hanke, who received the prize on his ailing father's behalf, spoke to those assembled for the ceremony in the Hispanic Reading Room during the evening of June 29. He quoted his father's words about the Europeans' enterprise in the Americas: "Spain had been the only European power that carried on its conquests amid public doubts and disagreements of its people concerning the justice of the conquest."

Lewis Hanke wrote seminal books on Spain's role in the Americas and in particular on Bartolomé de las Casas. In addition to writing histories, Hanke fought to save archival materials, became instrumental in publishing guides to vice-regal resources and facilitated the microfilming of vast collections of documents. His life has taken him from Harvard, where he began his career, to the American University of Beirut, to Spain, to the Library of Congress, to the University of Texas, to the University of California at Riverside and to the University of Massachusetts. At Harvard he originated and was first editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* in 1936, which he then brought to the Library of Congress upon becoming director of the Hispanic Division in 1939.

Lewis Hanke has been honored by numerous international prizes. However, according to his son Jonathan, the 1992 Nebrija Prize is the most special because of las Casas's relevance during the quincentenary. The prize was presented in the Hispanic Reading Room during a ceremony hosted by Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division, and Ellen Hahn, director of Public Service and Collections Management II. Julio Fermoso, rector of the University of Salamanca, made the presentation of the prize (which also includes a $39,000 purse). The citation was read by Emilio de Miguel Martínez, dean of International Studies, University of Salamanca.

The ambassador of Spain, Jaime de Ojeda, talked about cultural cooperation between Spain and the Hispanic Division.

Also at the ceremony were Lewis Hanke's three other children, Peter, Joanne Schwarz and Susan Abouhalkah, several of his former students, officials from the Spanish Embassy, colleagues from the University of Massachusetts, local scholars and LC staff.

Georgette Dorn (from left), specialist in Hispanic culture; Cole Blasier, Hispanic Division chief; and from the University of Salamanca Emilio de Miguel Martinez, dean of international studies; and Julio Fermoso, rector, attend a reception in honor of Lewis Hanke on June 29. *Photo by Reid Baker*

Hispanic Division Hosts Summer Interns

This summer the Hispanic Division is hosting a multicultural group of interns as it is striving to reduce its arrearages.

In Spanish, Catalan and Portuguese, a number of young people from different parts of the world are gaining an insight into the workings of the world's largest research library.

☐ Madison junior fellow David Anderson, who graduated from Amherst College last May, is classifying a collection of 8,100 pamphlets titled "Government, Resistance and Society in the Luso-Hispanic World, 1914–1992."

☐ Native Catalan-speaking Monserrat Pallarés, a graduate of the University of Barcelona, is listening and transcribing poetry and prose tapes by Catalan writers. These writers were recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape from 1951 to 1985.

☐ Spanish librarian Carmen Herrán, graduate of the Escuela de Bibliotecología in Madrid, is compiling a bibliography on Galicia, Spain, and assisting LC's Luso-Brazilian specialist, Iêda Siqueira Wiarda, with other projects relating to the Iberian Peninsula.

☐ Jay Sweany, public affairs specialist in the National Reference Service, is working a 13.5-hour-per-week detail with Reynaldo Aguirre cataloging the Dobles Segreda collection of Costa Rican materials.

☐ Former Hispanic Division intern Lisa Johnson, a graduate of the University of California at Santa Barbara, has been contracted through a grant from the Portuguese-American Foundation to work with Iêda Wiarda in compiling a *Handbook of Portuguese Studies.*

☐ Cathy Hummel, a student at UCLA Library School, is doing an academic internship with Everette Larson, head of the Hispanic Reading Room.

☐ Former work-study employee Toni Sánchez, who graduated with honors in May from Potomac High School in Maryland, is a temporary library aide to the *Handbook of Latin American Studies.*

☐ Carlos May from Los Angeles is spending a month in the Hispanic Division under the auspices of a Harvey Mudd fellowship. He was recruited by David Dressing, assistant to the editor of the *Handbook.*

☐ Jhaniel C. Santiago, a high school junior, was recruited by Sue Mundell, senior assistant to the editor of the *Handbook,* through the Summer Youth Employment Program of the Latino Youth Center. J.C. works with *Handbook* serial arrearages.

☐ Sandra Quintanilla, who will be a senior at High Point High School in Beltsville, Md., is a work-study support staff with the *Handbook.*

Summer interns take a break in front of a Portinari mural in the division (from left): Monserrat Pallarés, Carlos May, Sandra Quintanilla, LC's Georgette Dorn, J. C. Santiago, Carmen Herrán, LC's Iêda Wiarda and Lisa Johnson.

Tenenbaum *(Cont. from p. 377)*

lished many articles and book chapters in both Spanish and English and has presented more than 30 papers in the United States, Mexico and Europe.

In 1990 Dr. Tenenbaum was named editor in chief of the four-volume *Encyclopedia of Latin American History* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1994), the largest reference work on Latin America ever published in English. The *Encyclopedia* will contain more than 5,000 entries from more than 600 scholars from around the world. Previously, she selected and wrote the accompanying commentary for the Latin American portion of the World History Slide Collection.

In addition, she has served as chair of the Mexican Studies Committee of the Conference of Latin American History and continues to serve as assistant editor of *The Americas: A Quarterly Review of InterAmerican Cultural History;* as a contributing editor to the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (History, Mexico, 1810–1910); as vice president of the National Hispanic Quincentennial Commission; and as a member of the Executive Council of the Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies and of the Literary Board of GALA Hispanic Theater in Washington, D.C.

Working with Others to Build the Division's Collections

The Library's Hispanic Division is engaging in collaborative projects to promote cultural heritage.

One example of such a collaboration is the Portuguese-American Leadership Council of the United States, a nonprofit organization established in 1991. The council, headquartered in Washington, conducts an active program of research, educational and public affairs projects on issues of interest to the Portuguese-American community. The council seeks to maintain and foster a greater awareness of Portuguese heritage, communicate to private and public officials the contributions to the United States of the Luso-American (Portuguese) community and promote ties between the governments of the United States and Portugal.

"The successful collaboration between the Library and Portuguese groups, such as the council, has served as a model for similar endeavors," said Iêda Siqueira Wiarda, Luso-Brazilian specialist in the Hispanic Division.

On May 21 the council hosted a reception in the Hispanic Division. Guests were greeted by Daniel Mulhollan, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress, and were briefed by Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division; Basil Malish of the Exchange and Gift Division and president of the Hispanic Cultural Society; and Dr. Wiarda.

During the briefing, Dr. Wiarda learned that the council was very interested, among other things, in donating books as well as funding Portuguese scholars to work at the Library.

The Hispanic Division was brought to the council's attention earlier this year by Maria Graça S. Rodrigues, cultural counselor at the U.S. Embassy of Portugal.

"At the moment we are trying to boost our collection on the Portuguese world," said Dr. Wiarda. "We currently have a stronger Brazilian collection because of our overseas office in Rio de Janeiro. Our Luso-Brazilian collections have proven to be important to members of Congress and researchers who need information that is often absent in the respective countries."

The division has collaborated with local and national universities, institutes and societies sponsoring Portuguese-related conferences and projects. Some of the division's other efforts include *The Handbook of Portuguese Studies*, being prepared with the help of the Luso-American Development Foundation. This publication series is scheduled to appear every four years; the American Portuguese Society and the Library will cohost a two-day conference Sept. 29–30; and a Luso-Brazilian colloquium is being planned for 1994—the first one held at LC since 1950.

—Lucy D. Suddreth

East European Librarians to Study at the Library

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, and George Soros, president of the Soros Foundation in New York City, have announced the inauguration of the Library of Congress-Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows Program for librarians and information specialists from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The three-month program, funded by the Soros Foundation, will introduce the visiting fellows to the mission, organization and operations of the Library. After a one-month general orientation, which will begin Sept. 14, the visiting fellows will spend two months in specialized work assignments within the Library designed to meet their professional needs.

The Library and the Soros Foundation selected 14 librarians and information specialists from an initial pool of several hundred applicants. The competitive application process involved an initial screening by the local Soros Foundation offices located throughout Eastern Europe, including interviews and an English proficiency examination. A Library of Congress team made the final selections.

Each member of the first class of visiting fellows represents a different nation or nationality. Eleven of the visiting fellows are librarians, two are professors of library science and one is a recent library school graduate. The first class also represents different types of libraries (national, university and special) as well as the different functions within them.

The 14 visiting fellows for 1992 are: Ana Maria Capalneanu, University Library, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; Zlata Dimec, National and University Library, Ljubljana, Slovenia; Mirela Djokic, University Library, Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Maria Doombalakova, State Librarian Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria; Aleksandra Horvat, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Natalia Kutuvenko, Information Center of the International Banking Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia; Valda Laucinya, Republic Scientific & Technical Library, Riga, Latvia; Hanna Misiewicz, National Library, Warsaw, Poland; Maria Okalova, National Library, Martin, Czechoslovakia; Valentina Pashkova, Kiev State Institute of Culture, Kiev, Ukraine; Valdete Sala, National Library, Tirane, Albania; Ulle Soosalu, National Library, Tallinn, Estonia; Bohdana Stoklasova, National Library, Prague, Czechoslovakia; and Krisztina Varga, Eotvos University Library, Budapest, Hungary.

New Law Makes Copyright Renewal Optional

On June 26 President Bush signed the Copyright Amendments Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-307) making renewal registration optional, increasing the filing fee to $20, and in the eyes of many, righting a longstanding wrong.

At the June 30 staff briefing, Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman emphasized that the Renewals Section of the Examining Division will remain in business. "Don't think that [Section Head] Bernie Dietz and his crackerjack team will have nothing to do," Mr. Oman said, citing the "substantial benefits from continued renewal registration."

"There will always be a need for the renewal certificate," Mr. Dietz stressed in a later interview. He said that renewal applications may decline, especially for works renewed simply as a matter of housekeeping, but he emphasized that "this year we expect business as usual." He anticipates that next year's receipts will indicate the impact of the new law. Mr. Dietz explained that the formal, updated record of ownership that the renewal certificate provides remains important because of its legal and commercial value. Making a renewal registration informs the public, through the copyright catalog record, that the work has been renewed.

Work in the Renewals Section may become more complex because the renewal registration will constitute *prima facie* evidence as to the validity of the facts stated in the renewal certificate, and Mr. Dietz said this means that "it will be incumbent upon [us] to examine both the renewal claim and the basic registration more carefully."

Mr. Dietz is helping the Publications Section of the Information and Reference Division draft revisions to circulars affected by the new law and to the instructions for Form RE, the application form used to register renewals.

Photo by Reid Baker

In June 1991 Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman told a Senate subcommittee that the renewal provision of the 1976 Copyright Act was one of those "maddening bureaucratic requirements that drive creative people up the wall."

There will be plenty of work for Renewals Section examiners, technicians and correspondence clerks, but one of those tasks will no longer be the sad duty of informing remitters that they have filed too late.

P.L. 102-307 extends automatically the term of copyrights secured between Jan. 1, 1964, and Dec. 31, 1977, to a further term of 47 years and increases the filing fee for renewal applications from $12 to $20. This fee increase applies to all renewal applications filed on or after June 29, 1992.

Complaints about having to renew and being required to renew in a very strict time frame abounded during the many years that renewal registration was mandatory.

The Register agreed. In June 1991 he told the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks that the renewal provision of the 1976 Copyright Act was one of those "maddening bureaucratic requirements that drive creative people up the wall."

The predecessor to the 1976 law, the Copyright Act of 1909, provided for a 28-year term of copyright that could be extended for an additional renewal term of 28 years, provided that a timely renewal registration was made. Failure to make the timely renewal registration resulted in the loss of copyright protection at the end of the 28th year.

Copyright Office veterans remember that under the 1909 law a renewal claim had to be received in a precise one-year "window" from the exact day 28 years after the work was published or registered. Consider a claim to copyright in an unpublished song registered April 9, 1946. For that copyright to be renewed, the renewal application and fee had to be received in the Copyright Office during the period between April 9, 1973, and April 9, 1974. If the application and fee arrived April 8, 1973—one day too early—the remitter had to file again.

But the remitter who filed too early was more fortunate than one who filed too late. Suppose he or she had filed just one day too late, that is, on April 10, 1974. The law mandated that the work enter the public domain, which meant anyone could use the work, but no one could claim exclusive rights in the work.

Under the 1909 and 1976 laws, copyrighted works frequently entered the public domain. This fate has befallen some famous works, for example, "It's a Wonderful Life," the 1946 Frank Capra film named to the Library's National Film Registry.

The 1976 act made several significant reforms. The period of eligibility was changed to Dec. 31 of the 27th year until Dec. 31 of the 28th year, an easier time frame to remember. The law made renewal neither necessary nor possible for works first copyrighted under federal law after Dec. 31, 1977.

P.L. 102-307 makes renewal regis-

tration optional, but the law provides special benefits for a renewal registration made in the 28th year. The term of copyright in works published or copyrighted between Jan. 1, 1964, and Dec. 31, 1977, becomes 75 years. There is no need to make the renewal filing to extend the original 28-year copyright term to the full 75 years.

The primary benefits of making a renewal registration during the 28th year of the original term are:

☐ First, the renewal copyright will vest in the name of the renewal claimant on the effective date of the renewal registration.

If a renewal registration is made in the 28th year and the renewal claimant dies following the renewal registration but before the end of the year, the renewal copyright will have been secured on behalf of that renewal claimant, and the 47 years of renewal copyright will be a part of that individual's estate. Any assignment or license duly executed by the renewal claimant will remain in effect.

If the renewal registration is not made in the 28th year, the renewal copyright will vest in the party entitled to claim renewal as of Dec. 31 of the 28th year.

☐ Second, as mentioned above, the renewal registration will serve as *prima facie* evidence as to the validity of the facts stated in the renewal certificate and the copyright in the renewed and extended term.

☐ Third, the right to utilize the derivative work in the extended term is affected. A derivative work is a work that is based on one or more existing works. An example is the current popular film "Prelude to a Kiss," which was based on a recent Broadway play.

For example, if an author dies before the 28th year of the original term and a statutory renewal claimant registers a renewal within the 28th year, that claimant can terminate an assignment made by the deceased author authorizing the exploitation of a derivative work.

A renewal registration made after the 28th year will not confer these benefits but will confer other benefits denied to unregistered works. The courts have discretion to determine the evidentiary weight accorded a certificate of renewal registration when registration is made during the 47-year renewal term.

Renewal registration may be made anytime during the renewed and extended term, whether or not registration was made for the original term of copyright. Where an application is made for the renewed and extended term and an original registration has not been made, the Register will request information about the existence, ownership or duration of the copyright for the original term, and submission of a deposit copy.

—Jim Rocca

PUBLICATIONS

Dolores Moyano Martin, editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, a publication of LC's Hispanic Division and the University of Texas Press, has published an article in *MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History*, Vol. 4, No. 4, Summer 1992, on the South American War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870).

LCSH 15th Edition Now Available

Library of Congress Subject Headings, 15th edition (*LCSH* 15), has been published by the Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library.

The 1992 edition of this annual publication contains approximately 192,000 subject headings—including 6,000 more entries than last year's edition. An alphabetical list of all headings changed since the 14th edition is included. The 15th edition features more than twice as many changed headings as the 14th edition. The list of changes is especially valuable to librarians using *LCSH* for local authority control. Four volumes this year, *LCSH* 15 costs $170 (North America) or $200 (international).

Many of the subject headings reflected in the 15th edition simplify subdivision practice, making it easier for catalogers to assign subject headings and easier for library patrons to use them. Some overly fine distinctions in subdivisions have been reduced; for example, the subdivisions – *Description* and – *Study*, formerly used only after certain types of headings, have been discontinued in favor of the existing standard subdivisions – *Description and travel* and – *Study and teaching*.

Other changes include the removal of hyphens from hundreds of headings, making it easier for library users to find them. The subdivision – *Guide-books* is now – *Guidebooks*, and folksong headings such as – *Folk-songs, Greek* are now expressed without hyphens to reflect current usage. In addition, *LCSH* 15 continues the effort to change headings that reflect the geopolitical changes sweeping the world; for example, *Berlin (Germany) – Politics and government – 1945-* is now two separate headings: *Berlin (Germany) – Politics and government – 1945–1990* and *Berlin (Germany) – Politics and government – 1990-*.

Besides the four-volume, casebound print edition, CDS offers LCSH in two additional formats. For professionals who wish subject data updated quarterly, both microfiche and CD-ROM versions are available. A 1992 subscription to *Library of Congress Subject Headings Cumulative Microform Edition* provides quarterly cumulations for $85 (North America) or $90 (international). The CD-ROM version, *CDMARC Subjects*, offers powerful search and retrieval capabilities and provides quarterly cumulations and free technical support. A 1992 subscription to

CDMARC Subjects costs $315 (North America) or $390 (international). Prices for both the microfiche and CD-ROM products remain the same as they were in 1991.

To order *LCSH*, 15th edition, in print, or the microfiche or CD-ROM versions, contact: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017, or telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free, U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

Format Integration: The Latest Specifications

The final implementation phase of format integration is to take place at the end of 1993. (Format integration will mean that almost all the content designators for books, serials, archival materials, visual materials, maps, music and computer files will be valid for all forms of material.)

To assist those planning for accommodating the integrated elements in their systems, the document *Format Integration and Its Effect on the USMARC Bibliographic Format*, originally written in 1988, has been updated by the Library's Network Development and MARC Standards Office. The 1992 publication shows the bibliographic format as it exists as of spring 1992, as well as the format integration work remaining to be done (i.e., those elements to be added, extended to other forms of material, made obsolete, and to have changes of name). The publication also presents an overview of format integration—background, definition, general model and a description of the types of changes.

In addition, the appendixes provide an alternate way to identify certain changes. Appendix A lists all the data elements that were deleted from the format as part of format integration. Appendix B lists the contents designators that have been and will be made obsolete by format integration. Appendix C brings together all the additions that have been and will be made by format integration. Appendix D lists all the changes to the names of content designators.

The 1992 edition of *Format Integration and Its Effect on the Bibliographic Format* sells for $18 (North America) or $20 (international). The publication is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541-5017, Telephone: (202) 707-6100, Fax: (202) 707-1334.

Collections *(cont. from p. 374)*
(extensively indexed by location, building type and architectural detail), which features drawings, photographs and data sheets on Puerto Rican architecture. The Archive of Hispanic Culture contains photographs relating to the 1920s and 1930s. Also of interest in Prints and Photographs are photos of Puerto Rico in the "Photographs from American Life" collection, taken by Jack Delano for the Farm Security Administration. In the Motion Picture Division the scholar will find documentary and feature films.

The materials mentioned above are barely the tip of the iceberg of a vast treasure trove. The rich and varied nonbook collections such as maps, manuscripts, photos, films and music can be accessed in specialized reading rooms. A good place to start is the Hispanic Reading Room, where scholars receive orientation and use finding aids to various collections.

Dr. Dorn is specialist in Hispanic Culture in the Hispanic Division.

CORRECTION

An article from the Copyright Office on page 336 of the July 27 issue erroneously referred to the Library as an executive branch agency. LC is a legislative branch agency.

'Reorganization and Outreach':
Final Excerpt from 'An American Life'

The following is reprinted from the book Archibald MacLeish: An American Life *by Scott Donaldson, A Peter Davison Book, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Copyright 1992 by Scott Donaldson. Reprinted by permission. This is the sixth installment (See LC* Information Bulletin, *May 18, June 1, June 15, June 29 and July 27 for parts 1, 2 3, 4 and 5.)*

Reorganization and Outreach

He did not set out to reorganize the Library of Congress, MacLeish commented in an October 1944 article. What happened was that one problem or another demanded action, and each problem solved led on to another that needed attention. Most of these difficulties were traceable to the archaic table of organization he inherited. During the summer of 1939, two former LC employees traveled to Conway to enlighten him about the unworkability of this structure and to offer their services in effecting the necessary reforms. MacLeish put them off, observing that he was sure he would find competent staff when he got to Washington. One of his first acts as librarian was designed to involve such staff members more actively in the library's operation. He called a daily conference, made up of division chiefs, the chief assistant librarian, and other administrators. These meetings functioned as a forum for hammering out decisions on important questions of the day. MacLeish for the most part kept his silence, except to calm tempers when the debate grew rancorous. The important thing for the division chiefs, who had stood silent before Putnam through the years, was that the new man expected them to contribute their opinions,

and that he seemed to value them. The conferences also helped him determine who among the staff were best qualified to take on additional responsibility.

Besides consulting the staff regularly, MacLeish sought advice from outside experts before making changes. The LC's fiscal operations, for example, were at best "complicated, diverse, and difficult to control." Primary funding came from congressional appropriations, but income was also received from private grants, from two branches which each grossed more than $300,000 per year for issuing copyrights and selling catalog cards, and from services such as photoduplicating and recording. Yet no uniform plan for handling funds was in place, so that each area followed its own procedures. In the fall of 1939, MacLeish brought in five investigators from the General Accounting Office to unravel the fiscal threads. They were unable to report back until April 1942.

Fortunately, most of the committees MacLeish appointed moved much faster than that. Before he came to Washington, he was approached by a number of librarians who urged him to "do something" about the delay in the LC's cataloguing. Soon after taking office, he appointed a committee to look into the backlog in processing. It was composed of internal officers, who consulted leading librarians from around the country for their ideas. On December 9, 1939, the report was ready, revealing that 1,670,161 volumes—one-fourth of the LC's entire holdings!—had not been catalogued, with arrearage piling up at the rate of thirty thousand books a year. Another 373,721 volumes languished in the binding department. Putnam clearly had been far more interested in accumulating books than in making sure they were catalogued and put into use.

To guide the library's further growth, MacLeish also appointed a "committee on acquisitions policy," again with instructions to consult eminent specialists outside the LC. Of the forty subject areas they examined, the committee reported that twelve areas received "relatively adequate attention" from division heads and consultants, that thirteen subjects were "partially and inadequately provided for," and that in fifteen areas no one was responsible for initiating orders. In practice, to take a few examples, this meant that the LC was acquiring most of the books it needed in United States history and in music and the fine arts; that it was doing a fair job in religion and geology; and that it was falling behind in education and the biological sciences. As one consequence of these findings, MacLeish in 1940 formulated three "Canons of Selection." Although it was impossible to collect everything, new and used, from all countries, the canons held that the LC should possess, first, "all bibliothecal materials necessary to the Congress and to the officers of government of the United States," second, "all books and other materials . . . which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States," and third, "the material parts of the records of other societies, past and present, and . . . full and representative collections of the written records of those societies and peoples whose experience is of most immediate concern to the people of the United States." These general principles were then applied to the hundreds of specific subjects covered by the LC classification scheme, with the result that some topics were collected far more intensively than before while at least two, medicine and agriculture, were assigned to other, more specialized national libraries.

A grant from the Carnegie Corporation, whose head, Frank Keppel, had been bitterly opposed to MacLeish's selection as librarian, facilitated this work. In September 1940 the LC established a program of fellowships for young scholars to examine holdings in their fields of expertise and recommend purchases to fill in the gaps. The first five fellows surveyed the collections in modern European history, population, Romance languages, geology, and library science. A major side benefit of this program, which lasted until 1944, was to provide—in MacLeish's words—"the increasing liaison between the Library of Congress and American scholarship that the Library so pointedly needs."

Leading scholar-practitioners in library science served on the single most important committee MacLeish appointed, the special Librarian's Committee to analyze the LC's operations. On April 10 MacLeish announced the formation of this committee, made up of Carleton B. Joeckel of the University of Chicago as chairman, Paul North Rice of the New York Public Library, and Andrew D. Osborn of Harvard. These three were soon joined by three others, Keyes Metcalf of Harvard, Quincy Mumford of the New York Public Library, and Francis R. St. John of Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library. In two months' time these leading librarians produced a three-hundred-page report. Its findings did not surprise MacLeish, who had been on the job only briefly before he knew that a drastic shakeup was mandatory. As new librarian, for instance, he was constantly in the position of being asked to approve papers emanating from one or another of the LC's thirty-five divisions. Often he did not know whether what was in front of him was a good or a harebrained proposal. "Since I have a constitutional disinclination to signing documents I do not know to be right," he pointed out, "the situation was difficult, not to say downright impossible." What he needed was a small number of intermediate-level officers to report directly to him and to field most of this paperwork. Yet he was reluctant to decree such a transformation on its own, for it would be interpreted as a slap against Putnam. So he waited for the authority of his Librarian's Committee before swinging into action. He was confident that they would tell him to do what he planned to do.

The major conclusion of the June 15 report, sure enough, was that "the Library cannot be an efficient operating agency until its organic structure has been thoroughly overhauled." On June 28, less than a fortnight later, MacLeish divided the library's functions into the three major departments of administration, processing, and reference, with all existing divisions assigned to these departments as appropriate. He appointed Verner W. Clapp head of the Administrative Department, Luther Evans chief of the Reference Department, and Quincy Mumford (on loan from the New York Public Library) in charge of the Processing Department. Soon thereafter, Evans was assigned to do double duty as chief assistant librarian, following the death of Martin Roberts. As of July 1 MacLeish had streamlined the cumbersome and

unwieldy system bequeathed to him by Putnam. Instead of thirty-five, only five reported directly to him: Clapp, Evans, Mumford, the director of the Law Library, and the head of the Copyright Office. In less than a year, MacLeish had carried out an administrative reorganization that affected nearly every staff member and division. The LC's hardened arteries were functioning healthily again. The blood began to flow.

MacLeish's practice of bringing in advisers from major city university libraries assuaged the lingering bad feelings aroused by his appointment. He also won over detractors with his public advocacy of the librarian's calling and its undervalued status. In his March 1940 budget message to Congress, he asked for a whopping increase of more than a million dollars, from $3,107,707 to $4,189,228. Most of the increase was in three areas: acquisition of books in underrepresented subjects, new positions to reduce the backlog in processing and to bolster the research staff in the Legislative Reference Service, and improved pay levels for nearly all LC employees. MacLeish's case for higher compensation was picked up and circulated in a *New York Times* editorial of April 21, 1940. The average salary for a full-time employee in the Library of Congress, other than maintenance workers, was a mere $1,948 per year, the *Times* pointed out. Fifty-six staff members holding graduate degrees made less than that. Salaries were so uncompetitive that the library was constantly losing employees to business or other government agencies; often it could not fill positions that called for high qualifications and offered low rewards. Moreover, the paltry compensation at the national library reflected the general salary level in libraries throughout the country. Library workers were paid much less than comparably trained professionals in other fields. If federal and civic budgets could stand any increase at all, the *Times* concluded, they could stand it in this category "where the service is so unselfish and the rewards at best never large."

MacLeish did not get his million-dollar budget increase. The Congress did, however, authorize a boost of $367,591, the largest granted the LC in a single year up to that time. The $270,000 in additional funds MacLeish asked for in acquisitions was disallowed on the grounds that the LC should first attack its "accumulated arrearage." One hundred and thirty of the 287 new positions MacLeish requested were authorized, including 56 in processing. As for salaries, the Congress provided no immediate relief, instead directing the Civil Service Commission to reclassify the entire library staff. This process took time: it was not until 1944 that the Civil Service finished its reclassification survey. As a consequence, 600—or almost exactly half of the LC's positions—were upgraded on the pay scale, while 616 positions, most of them custodial, remained unchanged and a mere 8 were downgraded. Although the process was laborious, MacLeish had at least called the Congress's and the nation's attention to the sorry state of library salaries and put machinery in motion for some amelioration of that condition.

In articles and speeches the new librarian proclaimed the importance of the profession. Books were "not dead things," he emphasized, nor were librarians merely deliverers of books to readers. They were also "keepers of the records of the human spirit," he asserted in the June 1940 *Atlantic Monthly*. "In such a time as ours, when wars are made against the spirit and its works, the keeping of these records is itself a kind of warfare. The keepers, whether they so wish or not, cannot be neutral." The proper role for librarians, he believed, was as champions of the cause of liberty, as it found expression in free speech and free thought. Addressing the annual meeting of the American Library Association in Cincinnati on May 31, 1940, less than a year after the group had denounced his selection by FDR, he told his hearers that they must "become active and not passive agents of the democratic process." "We have never had such leadership in things of the spirit from LC," Evelyn Steel Little, Mills College librarian, wrote Archie in response. "It has merely been the sacred mountain from which rules and cards, equally sacred in form, descended." MacLeish had given the profession a proper sense of its mission. "Your calling librarians to Washington to sit in council has destroyed the bogies held up to us a year ago," Little pointed out. And his stirring public statements had "replaced all fear with respect and enthusiastic loyalty . . . . We're with you and more power to you!"

The Congress was similarly impressed. Normally, Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner observed in their *Washington Star* "Capital Parade" column, "one would suppose that poets and Congressmen would mix as well as oil and water." Instead, MacLeish's performance during the two-day hearing on the LC budget converted the relationship into a love feast. Congressmen discovered that MacLeish "was one of the most likable men in Washington, and knew his job down to the ground." The outcome—an increase of more than $350,000 in an economizing year—was a triumph for the new librarian. Before the House of Representatives voted on the appropriation, members of the committee on the library praised "the industrious and intelligent manner in which Mr. MacLeish has entered upon his duties." He has worked prodigiously, they asserted, and deserved the House's support. Charles A. Plummer, a no-nonsense Vermont Republican, drew applause when he rose to "make public acknowledgment of an error of judgment" in opposing MacLeish's confirmation.

At the same time he was operating officer of the LC, MacLeish served as a kind of national caretaker of culture. "Roosevelt's minister of culture," David Mearns called him, as in that role he inaugurated new programs and revitalized existing ones at the library, primarily but not exclusively in music and literature. Early in November 1939, for instance, the LC took over editorial direction of two WPA programs—the Federal Writers Project that was preparing state guidebooks, and the Historical Records Survey. It was only appropriate that the LC should do these jobs, MacLeish observed. As "the place where the American tradition was deposited," its function was "to educate the people to the value of their own culture." To preserve an important part of that culture MacLeish secured a $41,250 Carnegie Corporation grant in April 1940 for construction of a sound laboratory and purchase of portable recording equipment. Intended primarily to make the LC the center for American folk music, the laboratory eventually proved useful in transcrib-

ing radio broadcasts and building an archive of readings by major American poets. MacLeish "struggled and screamed and groaned" to secure this grant, according to music division chief Harold Spivacke. In succeeding, he managed to overcome the bias of those on the Carnegie board who regarded him as an untrustworthy left-winger. And indeed, there was more than a trace of radicalism in the songs of Leadbelly (Huddie Ledbetter), Woody Guthrie, and the other folk musicians in the LC recorded for posterity.

Classical music also played a part in the library's cultural offerings. Exiled by the war in Europe, during 1940 and 1941 the Budapest String Quartet spent half the year in Washington as the LC's "resident" chamber ensemble. The quartet presented a series of concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium, using the Stradivarius instruments presented by benefactor Gertrude Clarke Whittall. Tickets to these performances were free to the general public. Encouraged by FDR to realize the institution's potential as a museum, MacLeish established an Office of Exhibits for the first time in the library's history. Visitors were attracted to the halls and galleries to view displays of photographs, maps, handbills, pamphlets, and letters, in addition to books and manuscripts.

MacLeish took special interest in broadening the LC's role in international cultural affairs. He brought a number of important overseas artists to the LC as consultants, with an implicit understanding that they might spend much of their time cultivating their art. A Brazilian painter and a Chilean poet were secured through the auspices of the Hispanic Foundation. Harry Luce of *Time* financed a scheme to lure Chinese writer and ambassador Hu Shih. Other private gifts enabled the library to employ two of the greatest writers of the twentieth century, French poet St. John Perse and German novelist Thomas Mann.

MacLeish had admired Perse's work since he read *Anabase* during his Paris days. Perse, he learned, was the pen name for Alexis St. Leger, a Frenchman born in Martinique who worked as a civil servant on the quai d'Orsay. Leger took no part in the literary life of Paris, though, and MacLeish did not actually meet him until the fall of 1940. Through the years Leger had risen to become secretary general of the French ministry, of Foreign Affairs. As a leader of the fallen regime, he was exiled from his country following the German occupation of France. At this stage a benefactor—the poet Katherine Garrison Chapin, wife of U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle—approached MacLeish with the suggestion that Leger be employed to survey the library's holdings in French literature. "I can assure you that the work itself interests me greatly," Leger wrote MacLeish in accepting on December 4, 1940. He planned to devote himself to it fully, preserving "the greatest possible measure of solitude, silence, and withdrawal in my retreat."

After his arrival at the LC, Leger and MacLeish became fast friends. For a time, Leger's mail was delivered to the librarian's office, and he would stop by at the noon hour to pick it up and chat for a few minutes. On two successive occasions when he came by, Thursa Bakey was eating an orange for lunch. Both times, M. Leger with Gallic gallantry bowed, picked up her right hand, and put it to his lips. Thereafter she gave up oranges for lunch.

"Now that you have come to us and have a room here," MacLeish told Leger in one of their first conversations, "perhaps you will be able to return to your real work as a poet." The Frenchman clicked his heels like a dragon and said, "Jamais la vie!" Never! But less than a year later, Leger sent Archie an invitation to lunch at the U.S. Senate restaurant. On the walk back, he handed MacLeish an envelope. "Please take this, dear friend," he said, "and please do not open it until you have gone into that office of yours and locked the door." Inside was the manuscript of his long poem, *Exil*, along with a note. "Here's my poem on exile, " it read. "It is yours. Do whatever you want with it. It has at least afforded me the opportunity of making this gesture of confidence towards a poet I admire and a man I love."

What MacLeish did was to send *Exil* to *Poetry*, where it was published in French in the March 1942 issue, along with an article by Archie on Perse/Leger. In the article, Archie quoted from a letter of Leger's about his travels in Central Asia. He might say with profundity that the Asia experience had given him "a broadened gauge of space and time," Leger admitted. Instead, he offered a story. In the middle of Gobi Desert, someone translated for him the beautiful guttural pronouncement of a migrant lama: "Man is born in the house, but he dies in the desert." For days he puzzled over the deeper romantic meanings of the phrase, until in a lamasery on the border of the desert he had it explained to him in brutally mundane terms. "A dying man must be exposed outside the tent so as not to infect the dwelling-place of the living." So much, Leger added, "for the incurable associations of ideas of literary culture!"

Thomas Mann's service to the Library of Congress, underwritten by Eugene and Agnes Meyer of the *Washington Post*, was briefer and less demanding than Perse's. Under conditions of the arrangement arrived at December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, Mann agreed to be in Washington two weeks during the year, to give one lecture during that period, and to provide advice and information as requested about the collections of Germanic literature. This appointment came under critical scrutiny because of the war. Announcing the appointment on January 16, 1942, MacLeish was careful to point out that Mann's "devotion to the cause of democracy led him to self-imposed exile from Nazi Germany." And in introducing Mann for his November 17 speech at the LC, MacLeish referred with pride to the novelist's service as consultant "in Germanic literature—a great literature which no evil, no obfuscation, no hatred, no venom can ever destroy." Nonetheless, anti-German feeling ran high. The following year, an indignant letter to the *New York Hearld Tribune* accused MacLeish of endowing the German writer with a $9,000 annual stipend, though he continued to live in California. The amount was much less, Archie responded, and the position was endowed not by him but by friends of the LC.

However it may have been with Thomas Mann, MacLeish himself interceded on behalf of British poet W. H. Auden. In mid-October 1939, Auden asked Archie to support his application to be included in the immigration quota for Great Britain, with the goal of eventually becoming a United States citizen. MacLeish was happy to comply. "I can think of no other man of letters I should rather see received in this democracy," he wrote Auden, who was duly admitted under the quota on November 24.

Closer to home, MacLeish was interested in advancing the cause of American poetry in any way he could. Soon after taking office at the Library of Congress, he was invited to give a poetry reading at a Washington meeting of the American Association of University Women. At first he accepted, then canceled the date upon discovering that the group offered no honorarium. It was not so much that he needed the money. During his tenure at the library, he normally returned fees issued him for readings. But he felt he owed it to his fellow poets who earned their living by their craft not to read without a stipend. A quick inspection of the LC card catalog underlined the sorry status of contemporary American poetry. The library, he found, had very few books by the leading poets of the time, and almost none of his own.

It was curious, then, that the LC should already have had a poetry consultant in residence when MacLeish arrived. The poet was Joseph Auslander, the personal choice of shipbuilding magnate Archer M. Huntington, who donated the money to set up the consultancy in 1937. Auslander was not a particular favorite of MacLeish. In a 1926 letter to Pound, MacLeish described him as "a word fellow" with "the labial not to say digital dexterity of a masturbating monkey and as little fecundity." In his influential anthology of Modern American Poetry, Louis Untermeyer characterized Auslander as "inclined to overdecorate" and "to rely on the frayed trappings of the poetic stock-room." Shortly before he was called to the LC, Auslander's wife died, leaving him with an infant daughter. He then married twenty-two-year-old Audrey Wurde-mann, who in 1935 won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry. Besides appointing Auslander to be poetry consultant in 1937, Putnam approved a post for Wurde-mann as her husband's secretary and for Kenton Kilmer, the son of Joyce Kilmer (of "Trees" fame), as his assistant.

Immediately after Archie took over, he encountered two examples of how widely his tastes diverged from those of Auslander. The first concerned the interior decoration of the Poetry Room, an addition to the library Auslander had persuaded Huntington to underwrite. The room should be "warm and rich and inviting," Auslander felt. On these grounds Archie did not object, but he did oppose making the room into a kind of religious sanctuary. "In principle," he wrote Auslander in October 1939, "I am against the idea of putting stained glass windows in the Poetry Room." The second case involved NBC radio personality Ted Malone, whose broadcasts tended to reduce poetry to pretty sentiments in rhyme. Malone was about to begin a series called "Pilgrimages in Poetry"—broadcasts from poetically appropriate sites like the Poe cottage in New York and Emerson's Concord home. Malone planned to open the series with a broadcast from the LC's new Poetry Room. Auslander—and, presumably, Putnam—approved of the idea. Malone asked MacLeish to speak "to the masses of America in the cause of poetry" during this program, but Archie refused, not wanting to give the impression that the LC was in any way sponsoring the show. Thus he was outraged when the broadcast claimed that the library was its "honorary sponsor" and implied that the poet-librarian himself had planned it.

Exasperated by Auslander, MacLeish put into effect a scheme to ease him out of his position. Instead of one more or less permanent consultant in poetry, he proposed that the job be rotated annually among the best American poets. In clearing this plan with benefactor Huntington, Archie pointed out that both the library and the poets chosen would benefit from the arrangement. It would be "a grand thing for American poetry," he felt sure. In time "the award would become . . . one of the greatest distinctions in American letters." Huntington was persuaded, and Auslander could not reasonably oppose the idea, especially since it was understood that he would stay on the LC payroll as gift officer, with a higher salary, when the poetry consultantship was rotated. "Go ahead, and more power to your elbow," he wrote MacLeish in late August 1940. But that he very much wanted to keep his post was evident in the flurry of poetic activity he engendered during the fall of 1940. The most notable and worthwhile of Auslander's projects was a series of poetry readings in the Coolidge Auditorium, the first such performances ever sponsored by the library. Robinson Jeffers inaugurated the program, which was underwritten by Eugene and Agnes Meyer, in February 1941. In introducing Jeffers, MacLeish observed that too often American libraries and universities had taken the position that "the only good poet is a dead poet, and sometimes that the only good poetry is dead poetry." It was not altogether desirable, he added, "that the government of a democracy should ignore its poets as this government has done in the past."

Following Jeffers in the 1941 schedule were Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg (with guitar), and Stephen Vincent Benet, all of whom drew enthusiastic and sizable crowds. Auslander twice asked MacLeish to be one of the readers. Archie, sensitive to the obvious conflict of interest, twice declined. "It's just too goddam bad that a poet with so much fire and truth in his belly and so much music in his mouth should be shut off from the people whose hearts would be lifted by his voice and his words," Auslander wrote in regret at his boss's refusal. Neither Auslander's burst of activity nor his fulsome flattery deterred MacLeish from his determination to replace the consultant in poetry. It did not prove easy to find a replacement, however. Even before he came to Washington, MacLeish was shopping the job around. By the summer of 1940, he had unsuccessfully offered the position to at least four of his friends and acquaintances.

The first man he approached was John Peale Bishop in the summer of 1939. Bishop, comfortably settled in South Chatham, Massachusetts, said he would think it over. While he was cogitating, MacLeish tried Stephen Vincent Benet on October 31, 1939. Steve could take the consultantship the following summer, he suggested, and use his time in Washington to assemble material for *Western Star*, the long poem he was working on as a follow-up to *John Brown's Body*. Benet turned the proposal down. Next, in February 1940, MacLeish proposed that Allen Tate take the post. Tate was interested, but delayed acceptance because of illness and, probably, because of political differences. Rather embarrassingly, Bishop visited the Tates in Princeton shortly after Archie's letter of invitation arrived. "Tate told me that you had just offered him the job you offered me . . . and which, as I recall, I did not refuse," Bishop wrote MacLeish. "Now it's all right with me if you've changed your mind. But I would like to know where the hell we stand." After soothing Bishop's feathers, Archie made yet another offer, this time to Carl Sandburg in June 1940, but Sandburg, like Benet, declined. Although no successor had been found by the following year, MacLeish officially transferred Auslander from consultant in poetry to gift officer on December 8, 1941. Another eighteen months elapsed before Allen Tate assumed the vacant position.

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